FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 JULY 1986

Israel

Cabinet Rejects Shin Bet Inquiry — The Cabinet rejected the attorney general's recommendation to establish a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate the Shin Bet affair, according to a Cabinet communique reported by Jerusalem radio. Following the Cabinet debate, the attorney general announced that he will inform the High Court to continue the police investigation into the matter, the radio continued. In turn, the police affairs minister said he will request a court order forbidding publication about the investigation, including the names of the investigators and witnesses, the radio added.

The vote, with 14 Likud and religious ministers lining up against 11 Alignment and Shinuy ministers, was praised by Likud ministers as saving the country from disaster, according to the radio, which added that Alignment ministers said their movement suffered a setback. A Jerusalem radio commentator noted that the prime minister was also among the losers, as he had been in favor of a state commission of inquiry investigation. For his part, Shim'on Peres said he takes a very serious view of the police investigating the Shin Bet, noting that the investigation could spread to other Shin Bet members not pardoned by the president, the radio continued.

Air Strike Developments — The 14 July air strike in Lebanon was directed against "terrorist" targets regardless of organizational affiliation, a senior Israeli Air Force officer cited by Jerusalem radio disclosed. Among the targets hit were the headquarters of the Democratic Front and that of George Habash's PFLP, the officer added. Beirut Voice of Lebanon radio confirmed that PFLP headquarters had been hit as well as a PFLP artillery position, but a PFLP military official cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon alleged that the attacked areas had been vacated some time ago, insisting therefore that the casualties were inflicted upon civilians. The official warned that the PFLP will respond to the attacks at the proper time. Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in remarks to journalists following a meeting of the West Beirut Security Coordination Committee and carried by Beirut radio, opined that the raids could be part of the "malevolence being directed against the implementation of the security plan and its success."

Jordan-PLO

Radio Monte Carlo claimed that King Husayn received PLO representative in Amman Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahiya for talks on Jordanian-PLO relations in light of the recent closure of 25 PLO offices in Amman and the expulsion of Khalil al-Wazir.Al-Yahiya described the talks as "deep, useful, and frank." In a separate development, the king, in an opening address to the second Jordanian expatriates conference, asserted that the policy of "open bridges" ensures the "organic links and the organized interaction" necessary to continue the people's steadfastness in the occupied lands, according to Amman radio. The king insisted that that policy will be continued regardless of the "divergence of the stands and political approaches" between Jordan and the PLO.

Meanwhile, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat accused Jordan and Syria of collaborating with the United States and Israel on a secret, racist plan to implement a "Bantustan"-styled federal state comprising Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, SUNA reported. Speaking at a Khartoum news conference, 'Arafat said the PLO will "categorically rebuff" the U.S. vice president's upcoming Middle East visit. He added that there is no intention to transfer PLO headquarters from Tunis, and that the organization has ended its military presence there of its own free will, the agency continued.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Defense Ministry paper *Al-Qadisiyah* announced 15 July that five divisions and two brigades of the Iranian Army were destroyed during Iran's recent offensive in the Mehran area, INA reported. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio declared that the Iraqi Air Force raided a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast late 14 July, while an earlier communique broadcast by the radio reported that another "large maritime target" was hit off the Iranian coast earlier the same day. The communique also noted Iraqi air strikes against Khark Island oil installations. In a separate development, INA disclosed that President Saddam Husayn chaired a meeting of the Armed Forces General Command during which the situation at the fronts was discussed. For Iran's part, a military report cited by Tehran radio claimed that Iraq sustained 150 casualties and a heavy loss of equipment in a "limited" Iranian amphibious assault late 13 July on the other side of the southern Majnun Island.

Iraqi, Syrian Coup Claims

"Well-informed sources" in Baghdad cited by the Syrian agency SANA divulged that the Iraqi regime was subjected to a "military and popular" attempt to topple it because of the war against Iran, and claimed that the government liquidated dozens of military and political leaders and jailed hundreds of other people in retaliation. For its part, INA, citing travellers from Damascus, said Syrian Army officers owing allegiance to Rif'at al-Asad attempted a coup "last week," which resulted in the arrests of dozens of officers and others.

Libya

Maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra continued 14 July, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio announced, with firing aimed at destroying naval targets trying to cross the "line of death." The exercise demonstrated the capability of the missiles to hit naval targets with all necessary precision, according to the radio, which added that maneuvers will continue 15 July.

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Najibullah Addresses 19th PDPA Plenum

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["Summary" of main address by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, to the 19th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee on 10 July in Kabul — read by announcer]

[Text] We have come together to discuss the main issues of the current situation and the fundamental tasks of the party and state's further development. It has been 2 months since the convocation of the 18th PDPA Central Committee Plenum. During this period, new decisions and the firm policy of the 18th plenum for the reconstruction and renewal of all aspects of the political and social life were fully supported and approved by the party members with a complete unanimity of view. Our persecuted people told the party and Central Committee during this period: Devote all your power and energy toward the acceleration of revolutionary transformations, the speedy establishment of peace and security, and of national reconciliation. We are duty-bound to fulfill these main demands without delay and at all costs.

As you are aware, we requested all Central Committee members, secretaries of the provincial party committees, ministers, and officials of social organizations on the eve of the plenum to express their views on improving party-political affairs. Most comrades warmly welcomed this Central Committee invitation. The Politburo expresses thanks to you for your constructive criticism and proposals. These proposals and criticisms have been widely used in the basic statement and, as a result of the unanimous thinking of the Central Committee members, this document is the result of collective work and toil which is now presented for discussion.

Let us begin with general subjects. It is obvious that taking power is easier than keeping it. The progress of a victorious revolution is a difficult process and in most cases full of contradictions, such as going forward or retreating, as well as the reformation of forces. At the 16th Central Committee plenum we drafted and compiled the strategic policy of the party and state development under present conditions. The Ten Theses on the national democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist nature of the revolution were approved. Today, at the 19th plenum, we stress our infallible loyalty to the thoughts of the 16th plenum and announce our unswerving effort toward the implementation of its important tasks.

The party must explain with renewed energy that the national democratic April Revolution is developing in the interests of all toilers, nationalities, and tribes, and all patriots of Afghan society. In the interim it should be remembered that the present phase of the revolution will be long and difficult to a certain extent. Therefore, we once again point out that the primary task is to expand influence over the masses, gain new political friends and allies, and strengthen our national democratic revolution. In this way we will be able to isolate the counterrevolution and bandits and then crush them, close our borders to the enemy, and end bloodshed and restore peace and national accord in the country.

At the 17th Central Committee plenum we attempted to specify the circumstances of the implementation of the decisions which we previously had adopted and to give a new dynamism to our work. However, it is clear and obvious today that we have not made considerable progress despite all our efforts. Why? Why are we advancing so slowly? Why is it that with numerically superior armed forces we cannot crush the counterrevolution? Why have we still not learned the skill to consolidate popular power in the villages?

The Central Committee members held a common view that our shortcomings lie in the gap between word and deed, weakness of revolutionary discipline, lack of realism in assessing work done, and weakness of criticism and self-criticism. We have used all words, in both Dari and Pashto languages, to praise our successes but have always spoken with reluctance about our failures.

Regarding criticism, our aim is not rough and hostile criticism which points to the triviality of work being done. The existence and development of a new, free, and independent Afghanistan is a historic event which will have a proud place down through the centuries. The revolution which has succeeded by the will of people is a result of the heroism of our patriots. The greatness of the deeds of the present Afghan generation, the first generation of the revolutionary strugglers, will never be forgotten. Our society's new political system, the ever increasing economic resources, social transformations, and democratization of social life, are all truly epic-making gains. The names of Comrades Nur Muhammad Taraki and Mir Akbar Khaybar will live eternally in the memory of Afghans with gratitude. A special role in the creation of our revolutionary party and Afghanistan belongs to the person of our esteemd comrade, Babrak Karmal. Comrades, this cause is infallible for us; we will not allow anyone to revise and misinterpret the heroic history of our party and revolution.

The power of the revolution lies in its irreversibility, consistency, dynamism in its renewal and forward thrust, in its continuous self-progress, and critical assessment of all its gains. However, it was precisely these elements that were missing. Why was this effective and specific criticism — this bitter but vital medicine — and this so-called vitamin for development lacking? Because there was no profound analysis and no serious control over performance. Scattered voices on the importance of criticism enjoyed only a generalized, abstract, and statement-like nature. It did not offend anyone nor was it encouraged by anyone. Let us be realistic: The present state of affairs in the party and the country was criticized for the first time at the 16th and 17th Central Committee Plenums.

A sad tendency materialized. Some members of the Central Committee, social organizations, ministries, and departments were gently spared from criticism. The deployment and transfer from one post to another of officials who had failed in their previous tasks became automatic. Some of us did not show enough self-sacrifice in revolutionary work and struggle. Lack of activity, factionalism, slackness, lack of principle, and our own mistakes were costing us dearly, that is, at the cost of the tears of mothers, widows, and orphans in valleys of Helmand and Harirud, in the mountains of Hindu Kush and in the large and small cities and villages of the fraternal country of the Soviet Union.

Simultaneous with this, most of our officials, including party, state, and military officials, were relaxing in their offices or at Politburo sessions; during meetings these officials were talking from the bottom of their hearts to remedy shortcomings but nothing was changing. This happened because the revolution ended for some of them on the day they received everything from the revolution — position and personal comfort.

Responsible officials were elected not because of their loyalty to the party and its aspirations, but on the basis of their tribal, ethnic, and sectarian relations and their loyalty to individual personalities. Instead of work, they were primarily engaged in arguments and destructive actions inside the party and were looking for pretexts for clashes and incidents. Comrade Panjsheri rightly pointed out in his letter that in such persons, revolution did not rule, only intrigue. Thus their wisdom and energy was spent on intrigues.

In the course of these years, what promises have we made to the people? Do we remember these promises? Do we devote our energies to their implementation? This is the question of self-sacrifice. Why do some of the responsible party officials not have the fire of revolution burning within them? A sleeping person cannot awake another sleeping person; a torch must be lighted with a torch.

A number of us have not been sufficiently effective. We have compromised this with the fact that the decisions of the Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and the governemnt should remain only on paper. We mainly tried to teach our gallant and persecuted people but unfortunately learned very little from them because we forgot that the people, as a whole, possess more wisdom and experience than each of our responsible officials. The people who have entrusted us with the destiny of their country, party, and family have made us dutybound to organize friendly and fruitful work, to be specific and hard-working, and to more seriously investigate the most important questions relating to peace and security.

Our party's responsibility and consistency toward finalizing our tasks has been insufficient. The skill to coordinate words and action, theory and practice, and to seek the shortest way toward completing tasks from the moment of their inception to their implementation is impossible without faith in the victory, without faith in the righteousness of the aspirations [of the revolution] and without initiative. Consistent and committed persons must be transformed into the golden treasure of the revolution. They must be courageously brought up to the most responsible level of our tasks. The lack of attention to the aforementioned matters has resulted in irresponsibility and the absence of punishment.

We see the way out of this situation through the reconstruction of the party and political work in all spheres of social life. This matter concerns all state and military questions, the economic structure as well as the methods of work with cadres, the broadening and consolidation of the social bases, and the party's link with the masses. The broad and valuable experience of the CPSU, which was set out after its 27th congress, is of great importance for us. It has been wisely said that the path of the elder brother is the way for the younger!

The importance of reconstruction has been sufficiently covered in the course of the 16th and 17th plenums. It is not necessary here to speak again about its methods and forms. However, I would like to say one thing. This reconstruction is advancing with fear and without focus. Some Central Committee organs are working in a slack manner and the provincial committees of the ministries and [state] departments do not want to upset this entrenched method of working behind the desk. It is very difficult to set a time for reconstruction now because the habits of preceeding years have become ingrained. Because we have wasted a lot of time, we are opposed to a turtle-like advance forward. This Lenin saying should be learned well: Overcoming time is overcoming everything. It is necessary that this saying be transformed into the method of work of all party organs.

When we talk as a whole about reconstruction, it should not be viewed as a destructive process, but as a constructive and positive process which does not reject positive constructive experiences. Reconstruction is a qualitive phenomenon and means the evolution, modernization, and completion of the existing forms of organizations in their vital and necessary contents. This means the reformation of the forces and the determination of priorities at work. Such is the collective assessment of the party, political, and state work.

The work of reconstruction must begin with a critical assessment of the work that has been completed. However, not much imagination is needed to criticize others; we should criticize ourselves and point out our own defects. If we ascertain the reasons for our shortcomings, I believe we will do good work and that means a decisive step will have been taken forward. We are approaching new areas in the whole process of revolutionary growth. We have begun a new method of work and arrived at the practical phase. This is the axis, this is the policy of the 19th plenum, and, totally in line with these views, must be an assessment of the practical tasks which must be implemented.

And now I will touch on some military matters. Following the convocation of the 18th PDPA Central Committee Plenum in April 1986, the organizational structure of the Armed Forces was further developed and defense councils at all levels -- that is, to the level of provinces throughout the country -- have been created. The attention of the commanders and political workers has been directed toward strengthening the combat education of troops and officers and training in the use of modern weaponry and technology. A series of successful military operations have been carried out.

The question of raising the standards of the Armed Forces is a vital matter, and recruitment and call-up in this regard is the major resource. All social and state organs and all staff of the leadership must be engaged in this matter. Work among the tribes for voluntary recruitment must be intensified and the subject of deferment [from military service] must be assessed and solved.

There are clear examples that most graduates of higher education establishments and lycees voluntarily join the Army and a particular resource, such as the sons of leadership cadres, also exists. Hiding behind influential relatives is enough! A coward

son is a matter of shame for every father, particularly of a party member and a responsible official!

One of the problems concerning raising the standards of the Armed Forces is the question of desertion. Our mass media, teachers, and lecturers have not exposed the dark faces of the deserters to the people and have not created hatred against them. Those who have forgotten their heroic fathers are cowardly, timid, and disgraceful traitors. They are like the rejected fox which does not have access to the threshold of their fathers! We are dutybound to explain clearly these points to our people and our youths.

The members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo comprehensively assessed all matters relating to the the border forces. The Central Committee is attempting to raise the standard of performance of the border forces and create a system of shielding the borders as soon as possible. We will carefully study the question of encouraging joint combat efforts of the border units and companies with local tribes and clans. We want to emphasize to all the forces that the strengthening of borders with Iran and Pakistan is the duty of every patriot, party member, ministry, and social organization.

To make our borders impenetrable to our enemies is the strategic task of the party and government, the sacred duty of all people. War is war, with the passing of every year the number of martyrs and widows increases. The revolution must cherish the memory of martyrs, the families of martyrs and the wounded and handicapped. The Politburo and the Council of Ministers have discussed this issue and have allocated more than 600 billion afghanis for material assistance to such people. This resolution has been published in the press and should be implemented, mainly to provide employment for the widows in handicraft establishments.

A network of centers for the wounded and handicapped must be created and expanded. It would be correct for large ministries to supervise the creation and equipping of such establishments. It is necessary for educational institutions and workers collectives to organize a movement to collect funds to assist the families of martyrs and handicapped people. The youth and women's organizations are dutybound to organize and lead this noble work. All these subjects are important and necessary but our main objective is to make every effort for the speedy cessation of bloodshed so no one in our country will become orphaned, widowed, or handicapped as a result of war.

In order to achieve this objective, all activity of the DRA party and state leadership, the Armed Forces, the party and all people should be devoted to one main cause: the resolute struggle against the counterrevolution and the repulsing of external intervention.

Comrades, the fundamental task of the party is the creation of a new state — a state of jirgahs — at all levels. In the month of Asad 1364 [Jul-Aug 1985], we began the elections of local organs of state power and administration. These elections have been held in most provinces of the country. However, an analysis of the situation supports the fact that the new organs of power have not yet become true organs of action. It often happens that elections are held but the situation does not considerably improve in the localities. Thousands of delegates became members of the executive committees of councils and jirgahs. These positions hold great power which should be skillfully used. The new members should be taught the new methods of revolutionary work.

Mullahs, clergy, elders and prestigous leaders of the tribes and nationalities, as well as other influential people from various stratas and classes of society, have joined local councils and jirgahs. They are the new representatives and should have power. Still, a problem exists: they have been elected to the executive committees but they have not been given real authority and have not been enlisted to solve serious problems. It looks as if some people in the localities do not want new people to have power. This means that they are worried about losing their own authority and privileges. Such comrades must be corrected or the ideals of election and true democratic power will be defamed.

The local organs should work with exceptional consistency to revitalize villages through peaceful means. Complete and final victory over banditry through social and economic measures in the liberated areas is impossible without the consolidation of military successes. Only by implementing these measures can the process of expanding the control zone of the people's power be accelerated.

The special commission for drafting the new constitution continues its work under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal. This document will be published in time for a truly free and democratic discussion and will then be discussed in the plenum of the Central Committee and in the session of the Revolutionary Council. The approval of the constitution is the first step toward great work on the construction of the state. This constitution will replace interim measures with permanent foundations. The new constitution comprises an important element in the normalization of the situation and the expansion of the social bases of the state. We are confident that the draft of the new constitution will receive a positive welcome by all tribes, nationalities and political groups, and will be an inspiration for all people of the region.

In today's plenum we should discuss the nationalities issue. This issue cannot be solved simply by words and slogans. We are aware that the most important condition for the solution of the nationalities issue is the political, economic and social progress of the country. This progress is particularly slow in some regions. Even in these conditions our party has carried out a great deal of work for developing and strengthening all tribes and nationalities on a just and democratic basis. It is thought that an objective program for the economic, social and cultural development of our country's nationalities can be drafted in the framework of the 5-year plan which envisages assistance and aid to those who are in a more difficult situation. The party Central Committee and the provincial party committees are dutybound to determine more consistently the composition of the leadership cadres within the static [as heard] population structure in the provinces, districts and sub-districts of the country.

Comrades, let us now discuss economic development. In the 17th Central Committee plenum we approved the basic aspects of the DRA's socioeconomic development, which is our economic program, and the first 5-year plan after the revolution. It is fortunate that the plan for the country's industries and, particularly its first

quarter plans, has been implemented. We strengthen party leadership at every leve throughout the economy. [Passage indistinct] [Kabul *Bakhtar* in Dari at 1130 GMT on 11 July transmits a similar report on the speech allowing for the following addition: "I am fully confident that this plenum will support the proposals made by Comrade Keshtmand that the results of the economic activity of the country be discussed in the joint session of the Politburo and the Council of Ministers. This measure will prepare the ground for an operative influence over the state affairs, and this model will be followed in the localities, which is very important. Comrades will agree that provincial party committees continue to assess in a half-hearted way the work of production and construction institutions and cooperatives."] Such issues are rarely discussed in Politburo sessions and general party meetings. Most of the party and state officials have unfortunately still no precise perception of the new 5-year plan.

Special attention should be paid to the development of agriculture, transport, electrical energy and communication. We are dutybound in the future to follow a policy based on maximum growth of the state sector of the economy, which plays a resolute role in creating the contemporary material and technical bases and in organizing the new working class.

Our agricultural organs have remained backward in creating farms and cooperatives. We have also not progressed in the fields of leasing land, providing agricultural technical services to the people, or in constructing and maintaining dams and reservoirs. The finance and credit system also needs fundamental improvement. All secretaries of the provincial party committees rightly demand that the allocation of funds for plan implementation be accomplished more quickly. A proposal for creating small planning departments in executive committees is worth attention.

Recently, we met with a large number of private investors. To achieve results it is necessary to financially and legally support private investors. They play an important role in our present-day national economy.

In their letters, Central Committee members have made some proposals regarding the enhancement of the role of the trade unions in the development of the economy. We hope that Comrade Pordeli and trade union activists work for the creation of normal working and welfare conditions, organize work contests, and increase the number of shock brigades for the implementation of the first 5-year plan. The trade unions will act as an organizer and leader of nation-wide voluntary collective work.

The economic front is not a secondary front to us, and like the military front it is of great importance. People demand that we become more involved in vital economic issues. What should be done in the first place is to enhance the leading role of the party organizations in all aspects of the national economy. The principles of party leadership must be enforced over economic construction. The responsibility of the Council of Ministers, provincial party committees and the people's delegates jirgah in regard to the implementation of the 5-year plan should be enhanced. Unity of political and economic activities must be secured and party control over economic affairs must be strengthened.

One of the most urgent issues in the current phase of the national democratic revolution is the development and enrichment of the ideological and political bases of the PDPA and the further enhancement of its role in the state and society.

The fact that our party is the political vanguard of the working class and all workers has been confirmed in PDPA documents. Even though the working class is numerically small and is still growing, it has its own history and is following a political school of struggle against the counterrevolution and in favor of the creation of the state economy. Both internal and external factors in the present phase of the revolution determine the issues of enhancing the leading role of the party. However, the leading role is not merely announced but is maintained by the party itself, as is its talent in using new methods to work with true revolutionary performance and with a sense of responsibility and realism.

The need has arisen for a number of immediate practical problems of the party's structure to be considered and assessed. Inevitably, the primary issue is the consolidation of unity in the leadership and party ranks. The Politburo regards the principle of unity as the major and most important condition for the successful solution of the tasks facing the country. I remember that these problems were elaborately considered in the nationwide party conference, the 14th plenum and other Central Committee plenums.

As a result of the comprehensive study of the causes that bring about groupings and factionalism, careful class assessment of these phenomena have been made and ways for their removal have been determined. However, a lack of consistency and half-baked measures are becoming a chronic illness whose germs destroy the party mechanism from the inside.

Lack of unity in practice does not assist the utilization of the party's potential and powerful reserves. This situation sometimes causes the party to be diverted from the solution of issues and major problems facing it. Most important of all it prevents the implementation of socioeconomic measures that are needed by our deprived and persecuted people. However, it is clear that fanning the flames of discord by some members of the PDPA will serve the enemies of the revolution, imperialist forces, and those who are resisting the progress of Afghanistan. Therefore, we should regard the defiance of unity as treachery against the interests of the revolution, party and our people. Moreover, we cannot forget that defiance of unity is treachery against our friendship with the Soviet Union and against all of our friends who are supporting the revolution of Afghanistan.

After analyzing the situation, the Politburo reported to the plenum that the PDPA has gathered sufficient forces to overcome this continuous and shameful defect. For example, some Central Committee members say that all 155,000 party members must act as a united body. This invitation will be heard by all party members. We will strengthen unity and guard it with our lives. I think the subject should be raised as such. If we want victory in the struggle of the progressive forces against the forces of reaction, we should not provide anyone with the opportunity to encourage discord within the party without their considering who the person is, where and in which post he works, and what

is the political solution of the events around Afghanistan and normalization of relations with our neighbors, Pakistan and Iran. As a result of our joint efforts with our Soviet friends, this issue has been advanced noticeably and the framework for all agreements that form the subject of the political solution has been specified. The Politburo has assessed as positive the activities of our delegation, headed by Comrade Dost, the minister of foreign affairs, at the Geneva talks. Noticeable progress has been made in the 7th round of talks through D. Cordovez. Although a series of basic issues requiring agreement remains, the Pakistani side and U.S. imperialism, which supports Pakistan, are endeavoring to restrict all sides of the political solution only to the determination of the timeframe for the withdrawal from Afghanistan of the limited units of the Soviet Union. In no way we can agree to such an approach. As for Afghanistan, the most important issue is the cessation of intervention in its internal affairs. The question of the withdrawal of the Soviet Forces and the determination of its timeframe can be solved only within the framework of reciprocal links between all parts and the major aspects which form the issue of the political solution. [as heard]

I would like to point out that the more noticeable our victories in the struggle against the domestic counterrevolutionaries and the consolidation of the social pillars of the national sovereignty become, the greater will be its effect on our enemies, the United States, the reaction of Iran and Pakistan, and on international reactionary forces; and the further will be the practical achievement of a genuine all-around political solution. In this connection, the popularization and propaganda work abroad, either among our friends or among those who, as a result of unawareness, become misled or influenced by anti-Afghan propaganda and therefore take an incorrect position against the DRA, is very important.

Propaganda and counter propaganda must be further activated and be more aggressive. It is necessary to continuously present materials to the developing and nonaligned countries' people on facts about Afghanistan. This task has special importance on the eve of the conference of the heads of states and governments of the nonaligned countries in Harare and with regard to the next session of the UN General Assembly and other important international gatherings. We should learn to utilize all available possibilities, even though they may be small and trivial, to broadcast facts about the revolution, and establish and develop relations between Afghanistan and the developing and (?struggling) countries. We should also fight for the sake of friends and always remember that the entire world, in particular the people of the liberated and struggling countries, are carefully following the events in the DRA. The ministries and respective departments are being instructed to carefully implement the above duties as soon as possible.

Friendship with the USSR is the most important source of national wealth for our people. The fraternity between the people of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan is unprecedented. There is no other example in the world of the assistance of a socialist country to a nonaligned country to the degree that we are enjoying. I should say explicitly that we have become used to perceiving merely the duty of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis Afghanistan under the heading of international duty. Does Afghhanistan not have international duty? Since when did we begin to limit international duty merely to unilateral assistance? Is there such a thing in the nature of Afghans only to take and receive?

Long ago we should have perceived that our international duty was to accelerate the process of normalization of the situation in the country. We should accomplish this obligation as soon as possible, The people of Afghanistan will never forget that in difficult days the internationalist troops of the Soviet Union hastened to assist us. New books and many films will be produced in this respect. Do we not see or do our people not see that the Soviet Union, for the sake of us, does not spare anything? This cannot only be seen by the politically blind and the enemies of the Afghan revolution.

The Soviet Union is assisting us to lay the foundation for a revolutionary government's economy. However, due to the economic sabotage and destruction and the lack of ability to organize affairs by our experts, this assistance in some areas is not properly implemented. We regard this as a great sin against the Soviet Union and our people.

I point to the disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union in the area of foodstuff, goods, fertilizer and sowing seeds. Why does this assistance reach the poor and the workers not from the clean hand of our friends but from the filthy hands of hoarders? Obviously, they are not distributing free of charge. We distort the most sacred thing — friendship with the Soviet Union — while we know that life is impossible for us without it. Is it rational to chop off the branch on which we are sitting? My purpose is to expose those provocative slogans that were chanted in some of the girls schools last month. Where is the cause hidden? Either in the narrow-mindedness of our intellectual females, in the improper stand of our parents, in the black strivings of factionalists, or in the conspiracies of our enemies?

We must explicitly mention that our people know very well who are our friends and foes. Our fathers and ancestors have made their only proper historic choice and we are grateful for their selection. Kindness must be replied by kindness. I repeat, the answer for favor is favor. The noble human beings are behaving as such. Friendship with the Soviet Union is not only internationalist in nature but is also patriotism in action.

Now we draw conclusions from our collective thoughts and distinguish and specify the immediate duties:

1. The reconstruction of the party and political work must secure the ideological and organizational consolidation of the PDPA as a leading force in Afghan society and support all strata. In particular, it must inform the peasants of the policy of the PDPA and the DRA Government. The major and fundamental issue of the 19th PDPA Central Committee Plenum is enhancing the role of the party committees, primary party organizations, each member of the party, perfection of work method, and completion of what has already begun.
2. It is required that the party's attention concerning the construction of the Armed Forces should be further increased.
3. The revolutionary people and their Armed Forces must close completely the government's borders, eliminate the domestic counterrevolutionaries, and broaden and consolidate the government's power as soon as possible. The implementation of the

economic tasks and the first 5-year plan are before us. Supervision for meeting the specific requirements and securing the interests of the people require the indefatigable attention of the party and government organizations and the trade unions.

4. It is necessary to concentrate more on the elections. Before the end of the second quarter [of the current year] the councils and jirgahs must be elected in all provinces. Elections to the State Council will be convened in Mezan or Aqrab [Mezan begins 23 September and Aqrab on 23 October]. This task must cover measures regarding the subsequent solution of the national issue.

5. Maintaining and consolidating party unity is a vitally important issue. When we invite all party members to unite in determination, thoughts, and action, we also tell wrongdoers that it is not yet too late to further raise up the sacred party banner with us. If a united party is unified in leadership victory will be ours.

6. The party proclaims that attention to every class, stratum, and social group, careful treatment of customs and traditions, respect for the sacred religion of Islam, and meeting the workers' needs are the law and the purpose for the existence of our party.

In conclusion, let me state that we are still in a difficult situation. We know that extremely complicated problems lie before us; what is even more difficult about all is this is that these problems must be solved simultaneously.

Today we are engaged in a bloody war imposed on us; we are building the material basis of the economy; we are molding the revolutionary instincts of the people; we are developing a new political system; we are struggling against centuries-long backwardness; and we are cooperating with tribal chiefs, the clergy, and entrepreneurs.

Where can we seek the power to carry out these responsibilities? This power can be found in the confidence and energy of the people and in their faithfulness to the party and its sovereignty. Our major reserves are hidden in ourselves. We must improve the learning, working, fighting and training of our children and ourselves.

We derive great hope from the secretaries of the provincial party committees and from our ministers. They must be examples of revolutionary selflessness and of the energetic work of reconstruction.

The Central Committee counts on the support of the working class, peasants, tradesmen, merchants, intellectuals, private investors, youth, women, and all social groups, nationalities, clans, and tribes. It counts on this support because the policy of the party reflects the hopes, demands, and interests of all courageous Afghan people.

Those who are discontented, both in the capital and in the outlying areas, say: Let us see what the resulta of your efforts are. I want to give you some comradely advice: The Central Committee will be observing who is implementing the resolutions of the 16th 17th, 18th and 19th Central Committee plenums; who is serving the revolution; and how well they are doing this. And the Central Committee will draw the necessary conclusions from these actions.

In the course of reconstruction we are finding out what are the correct and tested methods for working with the people and broadening the social base of the revolution. We are confidently carrying out this task. In order to impart to the people blazing revolutionary energy, moral purity, and faith in the aspirations of the April Revolution and in the proud title of party member, it is necessary to have the courage to admit mistakes and take genuine measures to remedy them.

The authority of our party will not increase simply by talking about our plans and objectives; mere words are not enough. The working authority of the party and of every party committee will derive from its overtly energetic nature and actions.

The tenth anniversary of the PDPA is not far away. In this short period before it, we must accomplish all that we can so that war and bloodshed is ended and the tenth anniversary of the revolution is marked in our historic land in calm and peaceful conditions.

The Central Committee plenum says to the people: We are preparing to mark the tenth anniversary of the glorious April Revolution. Let us remember the words of Lenin which Comrade Gorbachev recalled in his concluding speech to the 27th CPSU Congress: Those who have perished in the revolutionary party did so because they had become proud and did not know where their power was hidden; they were afraid to point out their own weaknesses. [as heard]

We are not going to be eliminated, because we are not afraid to point out our weaknesses. We have learned how to overcome our weaknesses and we will overcome them using revolutionary methods.

Let us, step by step and united, march forward toward the great objective that is the complete victory of the aspirations of the April Revolution.

Further Reportage on Visit of Bangladesh President

Holds Talks With Gandhi

BK141642 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Indian and Bangladesh leaders discussed bilateral issues at their talks in New Delhi today. The Bangladesh president, General Ershad, who arrived in the capital this morning, had a prolonged meeting with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in the afternoon. Simultaneously, delegations of the two countries led by their respective foreign ministers, Mr Shiv Shanker and Mr H.R. Chowdhury, met separately and reviewed bilateral relations for about 2 hours.

According to an official spokesman, the Bangladesh delegation raised among other issues the question of the transfer of Tin Bigha [to Bangladesh] and the demarcation of the maritime boundary between the two countries. The Indian side explained that while it is committed to the transfer of Tin Bigha, the matter is sub judice before the Calcutta high court. The next hearing is scheduled for the 25th of this month.

On the maritime boundary, both sides agreed to resume discussions on the issue. The matter has been under negotiation earlier also, and these talks are now expected to be continued.

The issue of river waters which was discussed at some length at today's talks is to be taken up again tomorrow when the foreign and water and irrigation ministers of the two countries meet. Today's discussions largely rested on the longer-term augmentation of the river waters in the context of the progress made in the work of the joint committee of experts. Another issue discussed at today's meeting was trans-border insurgency. This matter will also be taken up again tomorrow between ministers of the two countries.

In the commercial field, the discussions touched upon transit of goods by rail and motor vehicles. Ways to give an impetus to economic ties were also discussed so that a meeting of the joint economic committee is convened at an early date.

In the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] context, the general view was that the proposed Secretariat should make a modest beginning in terms of staffing and other requirements. The two sides discussed how a consensus can be evolved on the location of the Secretariat.

Banquet Speeches

BK150454 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] India and Bangladesh have stressed the need for realizing the full potential of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation [SAARC] in fulfilling the aspirations of the people of the region. The president, Giani Zail Singh, and the visiting Bangladesh president, Lieutenant General Ershad, also voiced their concern over the global economic and political crises and called for urgent measures to tackle them. The two presidents were speaking at a banquet in New Delhi last night hosted by Giani Zail Singh in honor of President Ershad.

Giani Zail Singh expressed India's earnest desire to work for further improvement of bilateral relations in a cooperative and friendly spirit. He expressed concern over the growing military presence of outside powers in South Asia and the Indian Ocean region. He said India is dismayed over the postponement of the conference on Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Giani Zail Singh said the formation of SAARC would help in building collective self-reliance.

General Ershad in his speech said mutual friendship would prevent existing problems from becoming intractable and is the surest insurance for peace. He said with the spirit of amity and accomodation, all problems can be solved amicably.

6 'Miscreants' Killed Crossing Border From Pakistan

BK141605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Six miscreants coming from Pakistan have been killed in encounters with the Border Security Force [BSF] on the Indo-Pakistan border in Punjab and Rajasthan since yesterday. According to a BSF release, two of the miscreants were killed early this morning in Mamdot area in Punjab, while the third person was killed in Anupgarh area of Rajasthan.

Three miscreants were killed in (Khem Karan) sector in two separate encounters.

The release said that 12 (?bore) guns and contraband opium were found near the bodies of miscreants in Mamdot area.

Further Reportage on Situation in Punjab State

No Dialogue With Sikh Students

BK141623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The Congress-I vice president, Mr Arjun Singh, has ruled out any dialogue with the All India Sikh Students Federation and Damdami Taksal [Sikh regiligious educational institute] leaders as demanded by the dissident faction of the Akali Dal.

Mr Singh was speaking to newsmen in New Delhi today. He said the activists of these organizations have made clear their positions and nobody is in doubt as to where their sympathies lay.

Commenting on the law and order situation in the state, Mr Arjun Singh said that Punjab continues to cause anxiety though there are signs of improvement in the efforts of the state government to deal with the terrorists. These efforts need to be vigorously pursued. Once terrorist activities and migration stop, the other matters will become amenable to solution.

Mr Singh added that the prime minsiter is very keen to implement the accord in letter and spirit.

No Deadline for Desai Report

BK150319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The question of extending the term of Mr Justice Desai (?panel) is under the consideration of the government. This was intimated to Mr Justice Desai by the home minister, Mr Buta Singh, yesterday. A notification removing the deadline for today for Mr Justice Desai to submit his report has been issued.

Mr Justice Desai is to specify the areas to be transferred to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. The step has been taken as the home minister was informed by the Punjab chief minister, Mr Barnala, that he was preoccupied with improving the law and order situation in the state. Mr Barnala had told Mr Buta Singh that he would like to discuss the issue pending before Mr Desai at a later stage. Mr Barnala had also stated that the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab might not be possible today.

13 Sikhs Arrested

BK141647 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] New Delhi, July 14 (AFP) — Thirteen Sikhs were held in Punjab on Monday in a crackdown on suspected militants by security forces, taking the total number of arrests to 73 since Friday, the *Press Trust of India* (PTI) reported.

Two unidentified gunmen, suspected by police to be Sikh militants, shot dead a person in the industrial town of Ludhiana in Punjab Monday, the news agency quoted a government spokesman as saying in Chandigarh, Punjab's capital. The victim was said to be a woolen mill worker. In another incident, militants shot and injured a school teacher on his way home near Hoshiarpur, PTI said.

The latest arrests in the drive against secessionist Sikhs in the troubled northern state were from Gurdaspur District, where 11 people were detained, and Bhatinda, where two were held. Some arms and ammunition were seized from them, PTI said. Six arrests had earlier been reported in the past three days from Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Bhatinda and Ferozepur Districts.

Further Reportage on Unrest Incidents in Gujarat

4 Killed, 19 Arrested in Ahmadabad

BK141657 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] In Ahmadabad, the situation continues to be tense with four persons killed in stabbing incidents today in curfew-free areas. In another incident in the Asarwa area under the Shahibag police station this morning, police fired three rounds to disperse a crowd indulging in looting and arson. Nineteen persons have been arrested in this connection. The curfew was relaxed only for women and children for 4 hours from 1000 [0430 GMT] this morning in some parts of Ahmadabad. No incident has been reported from these areas.

Meanwhile, the union minister of state for internal security, Mr P. Chidambaram, who arrived in Ahmadabad this afternoon held discussions with teh chief minister, Mr Amarsinh Chaudhary, some of his cabinet and top civil and police officials. Mr Chidambaram also visited the riot affected areas in the city met victims of the disturbances.

A three member team of the Congress-I headed by the AICCI [All India Congress Committee-I] general secretary, Mr R.L. Bhatia, and the state chief minister also accompanied Mr Chidambaram. Mr Bhatia told newsmen in Ahmadabad this evening that the fundamentalists and the revivalists are responsible for the present disturbances in the city. This impression he got after having talks with several delegations, including the former chief minister, Mr Madhavsinh Solanki. He said the mischievous and antisocial elements have taken advantage of the situation. He said the Congress-I team will recommend all assistance for the state government to meet the present situation.

Situation 'Under Control'

BK150351 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] In Ahmadabad, the overall situation has remained under control since last evening. No untoward incident has been reported from any of the curfew-bound areas. A few incidents of looting and arson and one incident of stabbing have been reported from the curfew-free areas. In one of these incidents, the police fired one round to disperse a crowd indulging in arson. The number of injured is not yet known.

Meanwhile, curfew enforcement has been extended to some more areas in the city and enforcement of curfew has been made very strict to bring the situation under control. This was indicated by the union minister for internal security, Mr. P. Chidambaram, last night at a press conference. Indefinite curfew has been extended to all the areas under Gomtipur police station and Bapunagar area from 0600 this morning. Curfew has been relaxed for women and children for different periods in various areas.

In Vadodara, two incidents of throwing of stones and acid bulbs were reported last night. In these incidents, the police fired 12 rounds and burst 90 tear gas shells to disperse violent crowds. According to the Vadodara police control, the situation in the city is now under control.

In Broach, the situation has remained peaceful. The curfew is relaxed for women from 0800 to 1200 today.

The Gujarat chief minister, Mr Amarasinh Chaudhary, has assured the people of Gujarat that stern action will be taken against communal and antisocial elements directly or indirectly involved in creating violence. In a broadcast last night over All India Radio, he appealed to the citizens of Ahmadabad in particular to expose the communal elements creating trouble and help the authorities in restoring normalcy. The leaders of all political parties have in a joint appeal also urged the people, particularly those of Ahmadabad, to restore peace and normalcy.

BANGLADESH

Presidential Elections To Be Held in October

BK141611 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] In an interview with BSS on the eve of his departure for the Indian capital, President Ershad announced that the presidential elections will be held by the first half of October next.

He said in fulfillment of his pledge, the government has sincerely taken steps to complete the constitutional process for establishing an elected government.

The Election Commission, he said, will announce the schedule for holding the presidential polls in due time.

The president said he has also asked the Election Commission to complete the by-election in the seven vacant constituencies of the Jatiya Sangsad [parliament] by the 30th of next month.

Sheikh Hasina Asks Ershad To End Martial Law

BK141705 Dhaka SANGBAD in Bengali 10 Jul 86 p 1, 12

[Excerpts] Sheikh Hasina Wajed, leader of the 8-party alliance and president of the Awami League, said that the members belonging to the alliance will not sit in the parliament until the lifting of martial law. She said: "The people have voted for us to bring an end to military rule and we are committed to them."

Sheikh Hasina was delivering the presidential address on Wednesday evening at a public meeting organized by the 8-party alliance in the Baitul Mukarram premises. She said that President Ershad has summoned the parliament but he has not made any definite announcement about the lifting of martial law. She said: "The parliament is being crushed under the pressure of military rule. We can neither sit in that parliament nor there is any scope for us to sit there."

Sheikh Hasina said: "Ershad promised that martial law will be lifted at the first session of parliament. But today he is acting and speaking differently. He has even curbed the rights of parliament. He has not revived Clause 7 of the Constitution dealing with the rights of the parliament or Clause 11 related to the basic rights of the people. General Ershad is playing ducks and drakes with the public."

The Awami League president said that President Ershad is propagating at home and abroad that the politicians have no place in the soil of Bangladesh, but the election has proved that the people of Bangladesh do not want the 'games of generals' or military rule. The people of Bangladesh want their basic rights. [Passage omitted]

Speaking to President Ershad, Sheikh Hasina said: "There is still time. Accept the verdict of the people and withdraw martial law, return the troops to the barracks." She further said: "We have seen the games of generals. Today you are there, maybe tomorrow someone else will come. This has gone on for the past 11 years in Bangladesh politics. Therefore, whatever your machination to retain political power, one day you will definitely be removed from power." [Passage omitted]

SRI LANKA

TULF Delegation Leader Views Talks With Jayewardene

BK141637 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF] delegation had a second round of talks in Colombo this evening with President Jayewardene on the latest proposals to solve the ethnic issue.

The leader of the TULF delegation, Mr A. Amirthalingam, told our Colombo correspondent, Plabon Majunder, that during the discussions some of the clarifications sought by the delegation yesterday were expected to be furnished by the government.

At the first round, some clarifications were given by the Sri Lankan Government but some formulations on certain intricate matters were left for today's meeting.

Mr Amirthalingam said it is premature to comment on the progress of the talks. He said the TULF is not going to attend the political parties conference. It resumes its sitting in Colombo tomorrow.

The minister of state for external affairs, Mr K.R. Narayanan, has expressed the hope that the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka will soon be solved politically through India's efforts.

Talking to newsmen in Trichur, he said that President Jayewardene's readiness to hold talks with Tamil leaders is a good sign of ending the terrorism and violence in the island.

Colombo: Delhi Talks With Militant Groups Fail

BK141127 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Talks between the Indian foreign secretary, A.P. Venkateswaran, and five Tamil militant groups have ended in New Delhi without agreement.

PTI said that (?Delhi still) awaits the outcome of the on-going talks between President Jayewardene and the TULF in Colombo

The first round of talks were held yesterday. A further meeting is expected to be held later in the day.

Tehran Cites SANA on Coup Attempt in Iraq

LD141846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The Syrian News Agency, quoting well-informed sources in Baghdad today announced that there has been a coup attempt in Iraq to overthrow Saddam's regime. Quoting SANA, AFP reported that in this connection, dozens of Iraqi political and military figures have been executed and hundreds have been imprisoned.

Khomeyni Appoints New Members to Defense Council

LD141652 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jul 86

["Text" of a decree by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni issued on 14 July; place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. For the purpose of improving and making the country's Armed Forces more active, it is necessary to make the most of the experience of those who have been involved in war issues. Therefore, Colonel Seyyad Shirazi and the Guards Corps minister are appointed members of the Supreme Defense Council until the end of the war.

I pray to God Almighty for success for all in the service of Islam and the country.

[Signed] Ruhollah al-Musavi al-Khomeyni, 14 July 1986

Majlis Speaker Comments on War, Future Leadership

GF150539 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpts] On behalf of President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, a dinner was given last night in honor of members of the Council of Experts. [Passage omitted on details of prayers before dinner]

Majlis speaker Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani spoke. He said the announcement and confirmation of the future leadership by the Council of Experts in their previous meeting was a very important undertaking. He said: We are hoping that in our lives we will not be separated from the present leadership but with the presence of a successor for the leader, the strength of the leadership will be preserved, God willing. Thank God, all the qualifications of leadership are present in Grand Ayatollah Montazeri. He enjoys tremendous respect.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani then spoke of the imposed war. He said: The present condition on the war fronts is very good and the two successful operations in Al-Faw and Mehran more or less made it clear to all that the Islamic Republic of Iran is capable of ending this war through military means. It can achieve a shattering military victory against the aggressive enemy.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: Our program to end the war is very serious. According to a new plan it has been decided that the Guards [Islamic Revolution Guards Corps] will prepare at least 500 equipped battalions to carry out various operations. The Armed Forces are also supposed to increase and strengthen their capabilities. The Majlis speaker said: In the next step 1,000 Guards battalions will be reorganized. He added: This plan is very serious and needs much hard and intensive work. Money, arms, and training have been provided for the plan and with the help of God, it will be carried out.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani concluded by saying that he hoped the war would reach such a state in the near future that all of Iran's rights and demands will be met.

Prime Minister Addresses Cabinet, Governors

LD131212 Tehran IRNA in English 1200 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 13, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi said here here Sunday that the new situation caused by a decrease in oil revenue will serve to stiffen the government and the people's resistance against the U.S. and its allies.

The prime minister who was speaking in a joint meeting of the Cabinet and governor generals said the U.S. and its allies will never succeed in forcing the Islamic Republic of Iran to reconcile.

On the government's interference in distribution of the basic commodities, he said that the government could not be indifferent to the people's needs and always tries to stabilize prices.

He said because of the sacrifices of the martyrs and determination of the people, the government will never dare show even the slightest flexibility in its slogans and in its principles.

Iran has no foreign debts and the government will continue to keep the status quo. Musavi said Iran "has never requested and will never request loans from a foreign country."

"We will continue to stand firm by our principles and will never hold out our hands to others" the prime minister said.

Musavi said that there has never been a better situation than the present one, where the government can cut off the country's dependence on foreign powers.

On the war effort, the premier said the government's most important goal is to accelerate victories of Muslim combatants over Iraqi troops at the war fronts.

All Iranian people should now fight in political, economic and cultural fronts, Musavi said.

Tehran English Comments

LD142318 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran, firm in the path of its objectives. [sentence as heard] On July 14th, Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in

the joint session of the Cabinet and the governor-generals from across the country, while analyzing the international situation and the government's programs under the present situation of the country, said: We will insist on our principles in a firm manner and will not extend our hands towards anyone for assistance. For the blood of the martyrs and the independence morale of our nation, do not permit us to accept the least amount of flexibility in our slogans and principles.

The statements of the prime minister take place at a time when, following the execution of the plot on the reduction of oil prices by America and its lackeys in the region, various analyses and commentaries are being made [words indistinct] by the world's imperialist mass media and news agencies concerning the effects of this issue onthe economic situation or the political stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In another part of his speech, Brother Mir Hoseyn Musavi said: We have not and will not ask for loans from any country. He further asserted: Despite the (?wrong) analyses concerning the issue that the new situation and condition will cause flexibility in the stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I announce that this year's approach of the Islamic Revolution will be more uncompromising than any other year.

Engineeri Musavi also referred to the issue of the war and said: As usual, we will support the combatants of Islam with full force, and the main and most important objective of the government is participation in expediting the victory of our self-sacrificing combatants at the fronts.

He added: Attention should be paid to this issue: that the Islamic Republic of Iran has never denied the negative effects of the reduction of oil prices on its economy. Certainly, in the same manner that the other oil-rich countries suffer losses as a result of this development, the country of Iran, too, will suffer losses. But here, the issue of the existence of talents and capabilities for confronting such an issue is mooted. Our country enjoys such natural, human, as well as mineral and other possibilities, which it is well capable of benefiting from this situation in the best possible manner. [sentence as heard] Besides that, the Islamic Republic of Iran enjoys another privilege, and that is the people's faith in the love of the Islamic Revolution, its preservation, as well as its continuity.

This is the same factor through which the Muslim people of Iran cast the regime of the shah into the waste-basket of history empty-handed, and this is the same factor which proved the fact that America was just a paper tiger. Then the course of the issue of seizure of the den of espionage and America's invasion against Tabas. [as heard] and it is the same factor which created the effect of the Day of Qods [Jerusalem] under the heavy psychological and propaganda pressure of the enemy which had surrounded the Muslim people of Iran. And all these victories have taken place, and will take place, at a time when the great leader of the Islamic Revolution has not yet issued the official religious decree — Fetwa — concerning general mobilization.

The prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in another part of his speech, while referring to the same issue, asserted: There can exist no better opportunity for cutting-off the hands of dependence than the present situation. Our government and nation will turn the plot of the imperialist powers into a ground for a deeper struggle against them. America and its allies will carry to the grave the wish that the Islamic Republic of Iran may compromise with them because of the reduction of its incomes.

Interior Minister Claims U.S. Seeks Iran's Bankruptcy

LD121203 Tehran IRNA in English 1130 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 12, IRNA — The Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi said here Saturday that the United States seeks the economic bankruptcy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Addressing the opening session of a two-day seminar for governor generals, the minister spoke on the economic situation of the country and Iraqi attacks on economic centers. He said that the U.S., through Iraq, aimed at pushing the Iranian economy to bankruptcy. However, he added, "even if we are deprived from all our economic resources, Islam has taught us to withstand all plots through reliance on the Islamic ideology and the nation."

The seminar is held to explore ways of public participation in the affairs of the country including economic activities.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi referring to the recent statement of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, calling for public participation in various affairs of the society. [sentence as received] He said that implementation of the orders of the imam will enable the country to thwart U.S. hatched plots.

In another part of his speech he talked about plots to reduce oil prices. Despite all pressures, he stressed, the revolution will advnace ahead and the war will be continued with greater might.

Several other ministry officials also spoke on the subject of public participation in all affairs of the country.

Candidates for Parliamentary By-Election Approved

LD131451 Tehran IRNA in English 1445 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 13, IRNA — Names of 13 candidates approved for Tehran's parliamentary by-election were announced by Tehran's governor office here Sunday. Member of the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmadi and former Interior Minister Nateq Nuri are among the nominees. Three female candidates are also in the list.

Nation-wide by-elections will be held for ten seats representing ten cities including the capital 1st August.

Iraqi Mojahedin Blow Up Gas Installation

LD142038 Tehran IRNA in English 1658 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 14, IRNA — Iraq's Divaniyyeh central gas installation was blasted by Iraqi Mojahedin last month. Reverbrations from the explosion were felt in Baghdad 180 kms from

the scene. Heavy smoke welled up into the sky and flames from the blast could be seen for three days, informed sources said. The explosion caused gas shortage in the provinces. The Iraqi Government officially blamed the explosion on hot weather.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,532

LD141823 Tehran IRNA in English 1821 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 14, IRNA — Iraqi forces sustained heavy casualties and losses and part of their positions were set ablaze when Iranian Muslim combatants shelled their positions in Hajj 'Umran, Sardasht and in Panjwin, northwestern fronts, Sunday said a military communique here Monday.

Joint Staff communique number 2532 said that exchange of artillery fire continued throughout the fronts Sunday raging more heavily in Majnun Islands where substantial casualties and losses were inflicted on Iraqi troops. Iraqi warplanes tried to raid the western city of Bakhtaran many times on Sunday but were forced to flee without dropping any bombs by tactical measures of Iranian jet fighters as well as heavy anti-aircraft fire, the communique said.

The communique said that an undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and several gun emplacements, some observation posts and one vehicle destroyed in Bayat, southern fronts, Sunday when their positions came under artillery fire of Iranian Gendarmerie forces. Iraqi engineering units and enemy tanks operating in Yebis were shelled and enemy troops were prevented from laying mines in areas overlooking Eynkhosh. An Iraqi motorized unit in areas overlooking Zayd outpost, southern fronts, incurred heavy casualties and damage as a result of Iranian artillery fire.

Activities of Iraqi engineering units on heights number 2519 and in Varas operational theater were checked by Iranian artillery fire according to the communique.

22 Iraqis Killed Near Arvand River

LD141929 Tehran IRNA in English 1820 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., July 14, IRNA — At least 22 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and two tanks, one anti-aircraft gun, four vehicles and seven bunkers of theirs [were] destroyed on the western bank of Arvand River on Sunday when their positions were shelled by Iranian forces.

Heavy Iranian fire halted the movement of enemy mechanized columns on Al-faw-Abu al-Khasib military road Sunday night.

26 Iraqis Killed on Western Front

LD141932 Tehran IRNA in English 1840 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, July 14, IRNA — At least 26 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded when Iranian forces shelled enemy positions in Bakhtaran and Ilam Border fronts on Sunday.

Four observation posts, two vehicles, one munitions dump, and several bunkers of Iraqi forces were also destroyed.

Over the same period, Muslim forces of Iran backed by jet fighters and helicopter gunships prevented Iraqi forces from carrying out any military operations in the fronts, especially in Mehran.

Afghan Mujahidin Attack Communist Forces in Farah

LD142306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries launched rockets and automatic weapons fire in a military attack on a base of the communist forces in the Farakhrud region, Farah Province.

During this operation, a group of the troops stationed at this base were killed and four of their tanks were destroyed.

Reports also indicate that during this attack, nine soldiers of the Kabul regime joined the ranks of the Muslim revolutionaries.

The Muslim revolutionaries also succeeded in repulsing an attack by communist forces on a strategically important region in the Qandahar Province.

During this clash, which took place 2 weeks ago, the communist forces suffered heavy losses and were forced to retreat.